The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

Korean Delegate Stresses Unity of Peoples Of 3 Continents in Anti-U.S. Struggle

At First A-A & L.A. Peoples' Solidarity Conference

PYONGYANG, Jan. 9 (KCNA)—Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, delivered a speech at the Jan. 6 sitting of the First Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana, and called upon the peoples of the three continents to firmly unite in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-colonial struggle and proposed to organize a committee of three continents for solidarity with Vietnam in support of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Pointing out that no victory for revolutionary cause, nor independence, peace, progress in human history can be thought apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism, he stressed:

The people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, through practical action, should fight resolutely against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and do everything in their power to expose the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war machinations.

Pointing out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism has become the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people, he said that it is a lofty duty of every socialist country, the people of the three continents and the world progressive people to render all material and moral support and encouragement to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will in-

(Continued on page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Chairman Ne Win of Burma

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 3 a telegram of greetings to Ne Win, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence day of Burma.

Greetings to Chairman Souphanouvong

PYONGYANG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the tenth founding anniversary of the Neo Lao Haksat, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 6 a telegram of greetings to Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-premier of the Laotian Government of National Union.

More New Year Messages Exchanged

PYONGYANG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—Ushering in the New Year, 1966, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged more New Year greetings with: President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana; Chairman Ne Win of Burma; Vice-premier Souphanouvong of Laos; Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait; Mwami Mwambusta the IVth, King of Brundi; and Premier Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub of Sudan.

"U.N. Resolution" on "Korean Question" Declared Invalid

By VDR For. Ministry Spokesman's Stat't

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic on Dec. 31 issued a statement and strongly denounced as illegal and declared invalid the "resolution" on the "Korean question" adopted at the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly under the coercion of U.S. imperialism, according to a Vietnam News Agency report from Hanoi.

Branding the "U.N. resolution" on the "Korean question" as a vicious U.S. machination to justify its continued occupation of South Korea, the statement pointed out that the "U.N. resolution" again brought to light the fact that the U.S. has been making use of the U.N. as a tool for aggression on Korea.

The statement stressed:

The Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic resolutely rejects the "U.N. resolution" on the "Korean question" adopted under the pressure of the U.S. and declares it null and void.

The Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic expresses support for the lawful demand of the Korean people that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves without interference of any external forces and that the U.S. occupation army must get out of South Korea immediately.

Chinese Paper and Social Bodies Denounce "U.N. Resolution"

Renmin Ribao, organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, on Dec. 25 editorially slashed the adopted "U.N. resolution" on the "Korean question," according to a Hsinhua report from Peking.

The paper declared:

The so-called "Korean question" was nothing but armed aggression against Korea by U.S. imperialism under the U.N. flag. It is now more than ten years since the end of the Korean War. But tens of thousands of the U.S. aggressor troops are still occupying South Korea, riding roughshod over the people there and keeping the country divided. South Korea has in fact been turned into an American colony. If the United Nations really honours its own Charter, it should first and foremost condemn the U.S. as the aggressor and demand that its troops get out of South Korea.

Now, however, the "U.N. General Assembly resolution" openly supports U.S. aggression against Korea. This proves once again that the U.N. is Washington's willing tool for pushing its policies of aggression and war.

Meanwhile, the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and six other social organizations of China issued a joint statement on Dec. 25 in denunciation of the adoption of the "U.N. resolution" on the "Korean question".

A-A Lawyers' Assn. Flays "Resolution"

Yoshio Narita, Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Association, made public a statement and denounced the forcible railroading of the "resolution" on the "Korean question" through the 20th session of the U.N. General Assembly, according to a Hsinhua report dated Dec. 27 from Conakry, capital of Guinea.

U.S. Intensifying War Provocations in Korea

Since the end of the Korean War, the U.S. side has been illegally introducing various kinds of mass murdering weapons into South Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, including Honest John rockets (left), atomic cannons (center) and Matador missiles with a range of 500 miles (right).

KAESONG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist forces in South Korea has been making frantic efforts to provoke a new war in Korea: The U.S. side has been continuing repeated violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement on the sea and in the demilitarized zone since the end of last year in particular.

In connection with the growing U.S. war machinations, the Korean-Chinese side lodged strong protest with the U.S. side against its repeated violations of the Armistice Agreement.

At 220th MAC Meeting

At the 220th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on Jan. 5 in Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC Meeting, stated that the U.S. side, ignoring the repeated protest by the Korean-Chinese side, sent to the eastern coastal sea of the Korean-Chinese side nine naval vessels of various types, including guardships, submarine-chasers and mine sweepers, to perpetrate hostile acts on five occasions in the period from Dec. 21 to 29, 1965.

During the four days from Dec. 23 to 26, 1965, the U.S. side illegally brought on four occasions heavy weapons, including anti-aircraft machine-guns, into the demilitarized zone. On Dec. 28, 1965, it committed the provocative act of firing six shells into the area of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone.

At 219th MAC Meeting

At the 219th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom on Dec. 21, 1965, at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook brougth to light the fact that the U.S. side infiltrated various types of naval vessels such as destroyer, rocket-gun carrier, submarine-chaser and landing craft into the eastern territorial waters of the Korean-Chinese side on nine occasions between Dec. 2 and 20, 1965.

On Dec. 17 and 20, the U.S. side committed such a provocative hostile act as firing 15 bullets in the demilitarized zone toward the Korean-Chinese side.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook condemned the ceaseless violations of the Armistice Agreement and provocations by the U.S. side as a deliberate scheme to key up tension in Korea and give rise to grave conflict between the two sides.

U.S. Violations in Truce Zone Continuing

KAESONG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—The Meetings of the Joint Security Officers to the Military Armistice Commission were held on Dec. 29, 1965, and Jan. 4,5,6 this year.

At the Jan. 6 meeting the Korean-Chinese side protested to the U.S. side against new provocations committed by U.S. servicemen on Jan. 4, 5 and 6 in the demilitarized zone and demanded practical measures to prevent recurrence of provocative actions in the future.

Visit of Koreans in Japan to Homeland Should Be Normalized

Jan. 3 Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the KWP CC, editorially demands the Japanese Government to attach no condition or restriction to the visit of Korean compatriots in Japan to the fatherland.

It hails the visit of Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon who arrived in Nampo on Jan. 2 to visit the fatherland as the fruition of the unflagging struggle of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and compatriots in Japan as well as the sincere efforts of the Japanese people supporting the struggle.

The editorial refers to the behavior of the Japanese Government which blocked the way of the home visit of the Korean citizens in Japan observes that the free visit of the compatriots in Japan to the homeland is undelayably urgent humanitarian question and a question concerning basic human rights.

Although the Japanese Government recognized the recent home visit of our compatriots, still it attaches conditions and restrictions to the visit. This is an unsavoury attitude and is proof of the fact that it has not yet dropped the national discrimination policy.

We demand the Japanese Government recognize the freedom of all the compatriots in Japan to visit their fatherland without any condition or restriction.

The editorial evinces the conviction that all the Japanese people and the world peace-loving people who prize humanitarian principles will continued to back and boost the just demand of the Korean citizens and will actively strive for its unconditional realization.

Minjoo Chosun also carries an editorial captioned "Home visit must be freely and normally conducted."

Freedom of Visit to Fatherland Must Not Be Hindered

Li Keuk Ro, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, issued a statment on Dec. 31, demanding that the Japanese government permit the Korean nationals in Japan to travel freely to and from their fatherland without any condition or restriction.

Warmly welcoming the expected visit of two Korean citizens in Japan to the homeland, Li Keuk Ro said: this is a result of the persistent struggle waged for a long time by the Korean compatriots in Japan with the support of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government, though it permitted Korean citizens in Japan to visit Korea this time, still attaches various conditions and restrictions to such travels, he said this is regrettable and entirely unlawful.

In the light of international law and international practices, there is no reason whatsoever for attaching any condition or restriction to it. Then why should the Japanese Government attach conditions and restrictions only to the travel of the Korean nationals in Japan? We can not take it but as an expression of the consistent, discriminative policy of the Japanese Government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean compatriots in Japan are not the same Korean people who had no fatherland in the past, but are now the dignified citizens of an independent state. The Japanese Government is under an obligation to protect in every way the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan from a moral point of view, too, when it is taken consideration that the presence of Korean people in Japan is a result of the aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism in the past.

It is absolutely impermissible to place obsatacles in the way of the free travel of Korean citizens in Japan to and from their fatherland by attaching troublesome conditions and restrictions.

The Japanese authorities must open the way of free travel at the earliest date for Korean nationals in Japan who wish to visit their fatherland, Li Keuk Ro stressed in conclusion.

Responsibility for Crime in Tan Giang of South Vietnam Rests With U.S. Imperialism

EDITORIAL

The massacre of South Vietnamese villagers in Tan Giang hamlet, Binh Dinh Province, committed by South Korean puppet troops on Dec. 22, 1965, was an outcome of a sinister plot of U.S. imperialism and a criminal act directly wirepulled by it.

It makes our hearts bleed to hear about the misfortune and disaster of the Tan Giang villagers.

We Korean people resolutely condemn with burning indignation the atrocities committed by the South Korean puppet troops against South Vietnamese inhabitants at the instigation of the Yankee imperialists.

The atrocities incurring the due denunciation of the world public were a link in the criminal machinations of the Yankee ogres for massacring the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists not only used South Korean pup pet troops as the bullet shields but also are now drawing them into the criminal massacre of peaceable inhabitants. The full responsibility for the crime rests with the U.S. imperialists.

Long before taking the South Korean puppet troops to the war shambles in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists had taught them the American way of battles, giving them "special training" in shooting innocent people and beating them to death.

The whole world knows how the Yankee man-killers have employed all kinds of toxic chemicals in Vietnam, cold-bloodedly killing people.

The recent atrocities of the South Korean puppet troops were a continuation of such U.S. barbarities and committed under the premeditated massacre plan of the U.S.

The Tan Giang's case brings to light the bestial aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and show that it is their last kick in the Vietnam War. And it throws a revealing searchlight on the ulterior motive of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang in the criminal dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam under the cloak of "defence of freedom" and "joint defence."

They can never conceal this stark fact or evade the responsibility for the grave crimes in South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi bandits, faithful running-dogs of the U.S., were impudent enough to call the bestial atrocities by the puppet troops "courageous action" and "demonstration of the stamina of the ROK army."

This once again shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique is the No. 1 mongrel of the U.S. imperialists against the Asian people and is the culprit in forcing the "ROK army" officers and men to commit disgraceful crimes.

The Tan Giang's case tells the officers and men of the puppet army taken to South Vietnam to face the reality and draw a proper conclusion from it.

Did the Korean youths ever before join in an aggressive war against the sacred struggle of other people and commit the crimes of murdering guiltless people?

Why should officers and men of the "ROK army" be dragged to another country and die a dog's death as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism and why should they become a target of the denunciation and wrath of the world public?

They must not wield the weapons supplied by the U.S. imperialists against the patriots and guiltless people of South Vietnam but fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are trampling underfoot other people's freedom and independence and imposing bloodshed and war upon them.

Keenly realizing the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, of late, Corporal Pak Sung Hi of the puppet South Korean troops left the ranks of the U.S. aggressors and puppet South Vietnam troops and joined the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces.

We laud it as a patriotic and just act for leaving the road of crime, and call upon the "ROK army" men and officers now in South Vietnam to follow his example.

If they continue to commit crimes against the patriots and peaceable inhabitants of Vietnam on the order of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi bandits, they will not only disgrace the nation but also meet a stern judgement of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Korean people must fight against the troop dispatch, demanding the recall of the puppet troops engaged in criminal acts in South Vietnam.

Chairman Han Duk Su Greets Havana Conference

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, sent a telegram of greetings to the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana.

Expressing the conviction that the conference would make a great contribution to the struggle of the world people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and old and new colonialism and for national independence and world peace, Chairman Han Duk Su wished the conference success.

Kim Wal Ryong's Report

(Continued from page 1)

crease assistance of all forms including weapons to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and are filled with the firm determination to go to South Vietnam as volunteers at any time when requested by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Kim Wal Ryong declared. He fully supported the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Roundly condemning Johnson's "unconditional negotiations" hoax, he demanded the U.S. imperialists stop at once their war of aggression against Vietnam and quit there forthwith, taking the troops and weapons with them.

Noting that since the imperialists are resorting to armed force to suppress the national liberation struggle, the peoples are entitled to fight with arms in their hands against the oppressors, he expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for winning freedom and liberation and defending national independence and sovereignty.

Kim Wal Ryong vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' colonial militarization policy in South Korea and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme.

Referring to the aggressive design pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists in Asia through the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and to the grave consequences it would bring, he stressed that they should not be underestimated.

He went on:

Today it is a pressing, solemn task for peace in Asia and the world to fight against U.S. imperialism, completely unmask the Japanese militarists and frustrate their aggressive machinations.

The Korean people will never allow the Japanese militarists to crawl again into the southern part of the country and will chop off their claws.

We appeal to this conference to take measures for waging a powerful, concerted struggle to foil the scheme to form a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and shatter the Japanese militarists' machination for overseas aggression.

Our people will in the future, too, reinforce the common front with all the anti-U.S. imperialism, anti-imperialist forces, fight to the end against U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war, and will frustrate the Japanese militarist aggression and realize the country's unification.

Neo Lao Haksat Birthday Feted

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea sent on Jan. 6 a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat on its 10th birthday.

Rumanian Govt. Trade Del. in DPRK

A trade delegation of the Government of the Rumanian Socialist Republic arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 4 by train to visit Korea.

The delegation led by Valentin Steriopol, Vice-minister of Foreign Trade, was met at the railway station by Vice-minister Bang Tai Ryool of Foreign Trade and other Korean functionaries.

Cuban Govt. Trade Del. in DPRK

A Cuban government trade delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 4 by plane to visit Korea.

The delegation led by Benigno Regueira Ortega, Vice-minister of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba, was met at the airfield by Bang Tai Ryool, Vice-minister of Foreign Trade, and other personages concerned.

N. Korea's Machine-Tool Industry Developing Apace

The technical reconstruction and socialist industrialization of the country, which constitute the main content of the national economy of the northern half of Korea on the new stage of its development, are gathering momentum under the support of the powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core.

In developing machine-building industry, it is of weighty significance to lay a solid foundation of machine-tool industry, back-bone of the machine-building industry.

The Korean Workers' Party gave priority to the building of machine-tool industry already in the war time, especially in the difficult postwar period, with due regard to the fact that it wholly determined the development of machine-building industry—its tempo, level, composition of production, etc.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the Postwar Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, a number of modern building plants, including the Hichun Machine Tool Plant, made their appearance to turn out large quantities of up-to-date machine tools in our country which had been unable to produce even a single machine tool in the past.

Various kinds of machine tools such as universal automatic lathe SI-250's turned out in the northern half of Korea greatly contributed to the construction of large modern factories in the postwar years.

However, the machine-tool industry in North Korea, despite its rapid growth, could not fully meet the ever increasing demand of the national economy advancing at Chullima speed.

The machine-tool-begetting-movement, which was launched around this time on the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, was a revolutionary step for tackling the shortages in the production of machine tools.

Machine-tool-begetting-movement

Through this movement waged in 1959, more than 13,000 machine tools were turned out in a little over one year, in addition to the state plan. In the production of machine tools the share of such machine tools as screw-cutting machines, turning lathes, presses, etc. went up to some 10 per cent.

This greatly helped increase the kinds of machine tools and their numbers.

The Korean Workers' Party set forth the line of correctly deciding the kinds of large-size machine tools to which priority should be given in production and of manufacturing them one by one.

For instance, we had to manufacture first eight-metre turning lathes to produce 3,000-ton presses.

Working people in the northern half of Korea produced 3,000-ton presses with eight-metre turning lathes, thus paving the way for the manufacture of 6,000-ton presses and even heavier ones.

The production of eight-metre turning lathes, 3,000-ton presses, 10-metre planers, six-metre hobbings, 90-shaft tools made it possible to turn out machines and equipment, large and small, for expanding the hitherto existing industrial domains and creating new industrial branches.

The growth of the nation's machine-tool industry during the 1957-1961 First Five-Year Plan period rapidly raised the proportion of machine tools in the gross output value of the machine-building industry. In 1960, as against 1956, the output of metal-cutting machine tools grew to 288 per cent.

All these successes have provided conditions favorable for the production of a series of machines and equipment needed for the technical revolution in the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) period and particularly for the rapid growth of the production of large-size machine tools which are now in short supply.

Under the Seven-Year Plan, North Korea's machine-tool industry is confronted with the important task of sharply boosting the number of machine tools through increased production.

When this task is carried out, the output of machine tools will grow 1.9 times in 1967 as against 1960.

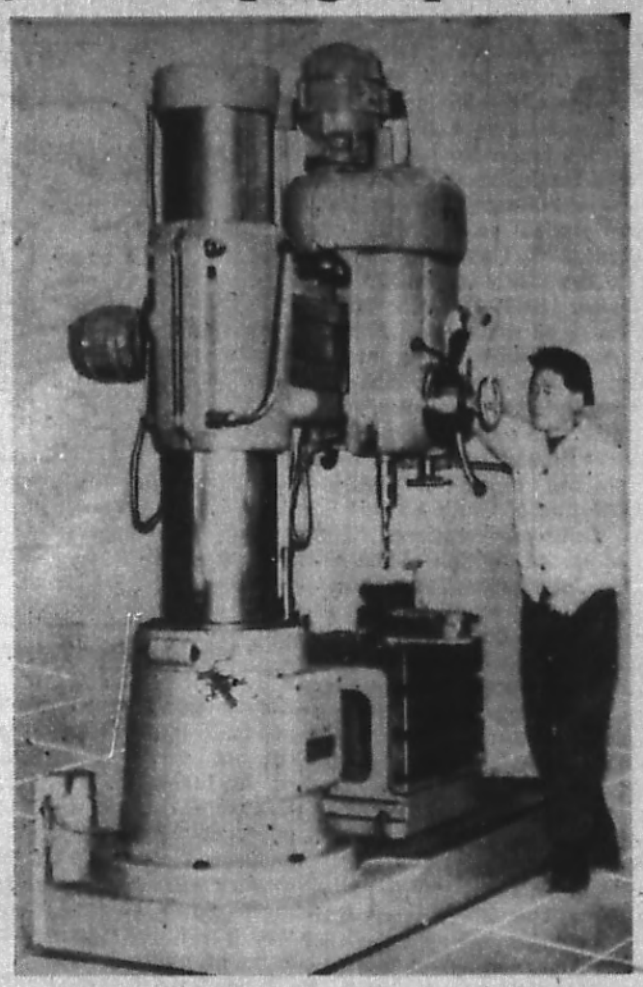
Thanks to the development of the machine-building industry producing large-size precision machines, large-size machine tools and other machinery and increased cooperation in production in this domain, the country's machine-building industry has developed from the stage of producing accessories and then parts of equipment to a new stage of putting out complete sets of modern and big equipment.

Self-sufficiency Rate Of Machinery—94.3%

As a result, the share of the machine-building industry in the gross industrial output value increased from 1.6 per cent before the Liberation to 25.8 per cent in 1964, and the self-sufficiency rate of machinery and equipment stood at 94.3 per cent, thereby satisfactorily meeting the national economy's demand for machines.

The swift development of the machine-tool industry in North Korea is reflected in the country's export, whose volume is on a sharp increase: in 1963 as against 1962, the export of lathes increased 11.7 per cent and that of milling machines 57.9 per cent.

At present, our country exports machine tools such as all-purpose automatic lathes, milling machines, radial boring machines, vertical boring machines, shapers and grinding machines to fraternal socialist countries and a number of Afro-Asian countries.



Radial Drilling Machine Model B2-40: **The machine is used in drilling holes, boring holes and cutting on big workpieces in single and serial production. The machine is exported to foreign countries. (Dimensions: 2290×910×2860mm, weight: 2,550 kg)**

For Implementation of Premier Kim Il Sung's 'Theses'

Increased Grain Production Battle Launched

The rural areas of the northern half of Korea are alive from the outset of the New Year with a mass movement for boosting per-hectare grain output by 500 kg.

Cooperative farmers in Ryongchun county, North Pyungan Province, who reaped an average of more than five tons of rice per hectare last year, are now making full preparations for a plan to increase grain output by 8,000 tons this year. Five thousand youths in the county turned out to carpet paddies with humus soil.

The farmers in the Namoori Plain, Bongsan county, North Hwanghai Province, are working vigorously to make another leap and register a 50 per cent increase in grain production compared with last year. The peasants of the Hungbang Cooperative Farm in the Plain are busy germinating selected rice seeds, repairing cold-bed frames and turning out compost. They produced 30 per cent more compost than the plan on the first work day of the New Year.

Tractor drivers of the Kaipoong Farm Machine Station, Kaesong, N. Korea, carrying out their daily quota at 130 per cent in ploughing for increasing per-hectare grain output by 500 kg

Emulation contracts are being concluded among cooperative farmers throughout the country for a 500 kg increase in per-hectare harvest.

The mass movement of the working class of each factory assisting one cooperative farm and each factory work team one farm work team, is greatly encouraging the peasants.

The supplies agencies under the provincial agricultural commissions are already supplying materials to cooperative farms for spring farming.

Meanwhile, agricultural scientists have set up research centres in rural areas and started work for placing farming on a more solid scientific and technical basis.

Aspirations of Tractor Makers

——At Kiyang Tractor Factory——

The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory have entered the second year of their patriotic movement for accelerating rural mechanization in the North and relieving the South Korean peasants by turning out better and more tractors.

They successfully carried out their assignments for the first and second working days of the year.

Worker, Kwon Sik Ho who named his automatic milling machine after South Korean patriotic youth Li Jong Ryang by far surpassed his work assignment in crank processing.

The factory has many machines bearing the names of South Korean patriotic youths-Kim Joong Bai, Li Yoon Sik, Kim Joo Ryul and others who sacrificed their lives in the fight against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The tractor makers are filled with the determination to bring earlier the day of the unification of the fatherland, the wish of the young patriots, by boosting production. Last year, they turned out more than 2,000 tractors outside the state plan by introducing 2,700 innovation proposals into production and installing 300 additional machines in the factory.

Support to Countryside: **Tractors turned out in the Kiyang Tractor Factory are being sent to the countryside.**

S. Korean Papers Demand Korea's Unification

U.S. Vice-president Hubert Humphrey turned up in Seoul on Jan. 1 en route to Japan, the Philippines and Taiwan. Before his arrival in the South Korean capital, the South Korean daily newspaper **Chosun Ilbo** on Dec. 30 carried an editorial entitled, "H. Humphrey's Visit to the ROK," in which the paper said that "the root-cause of the South Korean people's sufferings lies in the o...sion of Korea" (which has reached the 21st year), and that "the reunification of the two Koreas has not yet been realized owing to U.S. occupation of South Korea."

The paper continued: "The continued division of the nation, the undescribable poverty of the people, hosts of jobless persons roaming on the streets, the tremendous military burden, and the general feeling of fear of what will follow the conclusion of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty'—all these are major factors to explain the crucial state of uneasiness in which our country finds itself."

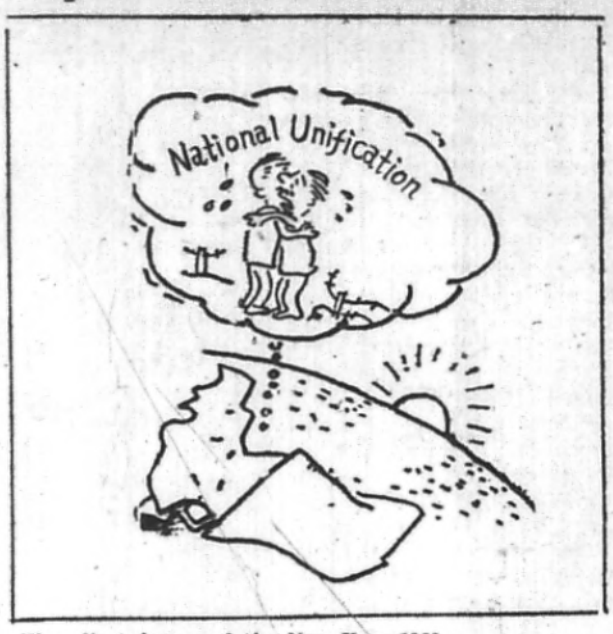
Questioning, "Who then should be held responsible for the 20-year division of the Korean people?" the paper stressed that the responsibility for this tragedy largely rested on the U.S., for no one could deny the stark fact that the U.S. had played an important role in drawing the 38th Parallel to divide our country into two parts. "We must remind Mr. Humphrey of this facts," the paper said.

The paper said: "The U.S. has turned South Korea into its military base, into a land where only darkness and cruel exploitation reign." "And in compensation for all this," the paper said, "the South Korean people know nothing but such empty words as 'freedom' and 'independence.' The paper condemned the U.S. for its catchwords of consolation, saying that "today the South Korean people have been so politically awakened that they can not be deceived any longer by these U.S. lies." "And this political awakening," the paper went on to say, "has come to the people of this country after their countless sacrifices in the 'cold' and 'hot' war in the international arena of politics.

"We know well what political independence means when it is not supported by that of economy, that is, by an independent national economy. Further, we know equally well that an economic-construction plan, however well it is outlined, will prove of no effect if it should be practised under the conditions in which social justice is not established," the paper said.

The paper stressed, in particular, the necessity to make the Vice-president realize that he would be woefully deluded if he believed that the so-called South Korea-Japan "cooperation" would be a cure to all the ills from which South Korea is suffering at present, thus hinting at the paper's disapproval of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" for what is called the "normalization of diplomatic relations between the two U.S. allies."

In the closing part of the editorial, the paper said that if the U.S. continues to ignore the will and interests of the South Korean people, it is sure that the U.S. will commit a grave wrong. "We want the Vice-president Humphrey's visit to our country this time should provide the U.S. Administration a good opportunity to grasp the reality of this country," the paper stated.



The first dream of the New Year 1966---
(From S. Korean magazine)

IN a boxed article entitled, "The Voice of Freedom," **Ryungnam Ilbo**, another South Korean daily, on Dec. 24 called for rejecting dependence upon foreign forces, and for the need of achieving national unification on the Korean people's own.

"Your journey to anywhere in this country is sure to be fruitless, if it is aimed at finding out some 'modernized' facet in South Korean society." "You will only find that South Korea, every nook and corner, is a whirlpool of vanity, idle talk, slander, conspiracy and illicit profiteering, and is, as it were, a helmless ship filled with hoodlums and parasites," the paper said.

The paper continued: "'Modernization of South Korea,' 'improvement of political climate'—though much vaunted by 'rulers,' sound so unreal that there is hardly any person to put any confidence in them."

"Each year the Korean question has been discussed at the U.N. General Assembly session," the paper stated, "but we have been little comforted by this discussion, as it still remains unclear when our national aspirations for a unified Korea will be realized." "For Korea to stand on its own feet, without relying on foreign forces, there is no alternative but to win national integration," the paper said. "Thus, it is urgently required of us to set up an independent national footing. It is also necessary for us to awaken people out of their present lethargy and encourage them to rise up in the work to weed out all vices and evils rampant in this country—which are the main obstacles in the way of South Korea's 'modernization,'" the paper stressed.

"At this crucial juncture when Japan's forces are making their vigorous inroads into this country, it greatly pains us to see that there are still so many people who are not as yet awakened to national consciousness. As matters stand now, all talk about 'modernization' is nothing but pie in the sky," the paper concluded.

U.S.-Hired S. Korean Workers in Continued Strike

Over 80 South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs in the Inchon district, Kyonggi Province, are keeping up their two-week-old strike for wage increase, South Korean Radio Dong-a reported.

They staged a sit-down struggle on Jan. 4 in front of a U.S. army barrack gate, braving the biting cold of winter.

Meanwhile, 1,200 South Korean fuel suppliers for U.S. army show a sign to go on strike in sympathy with the above workers.

S. Korean Economic Situation in 1965

The U.S. imperialists pursued the "liberalization of economy" policy in South Korea in 1965 under the slogan of "economic stabilization." To this end, "realistic regulation" of the dollar-won exchange rate and bank interest rate was effected, with the result that the recession and bankruptcy of South Korean economy were accelerated and its dependency accentuated.

The dollar-won exchange rate in South Korea was dictated to by the fluctuating market price, and the restrictions on the predatory power of the dollar were practically removed. And the interest rate of bank deposits was raised in September of 1965 from 14 per cent to 30 per cent, an unprecedented rise.

The switchover in the economic policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea is connected with the modification in their "aid" policy.

They were steadily cutting the "aid" to their satellites owing to the serious dollar crisis in the United States, growing deficit in international balance of payment and the looming danger of economic crisis. In respect to South Korea, too, they have systematically sliced down the "aid" and increased "loans," instead, in the last few years.

They also put pressure on the Pak Jung Hi clique to "develop" South Korean economy by drawing in the capital of their "allies" and shoulder more burden of military expenditure.

The above-said U.S. economic policy in South Korea was designed to enforce the "liberalization of economy" for facilitating the introduction of more foreign capital there and to bleed the people white under the catchword of "increased production, construction and export."

U.S. imperialism prodded the Pak Jung Hi hordes to concude the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and invite Japanese capital, and it decided to give more "loans" to South Korea. It also instructed the puppet "Government" to amend the treacherous "law on the introduction of foreign capital" so as to allow foreign capitalists to make up to 100 per cent of investment in South

(Continued on page 5)

Pak's "New Year Pledge"

Pak Jung Hi, South Korean arch traitor, made public his treacherous plan for this year at a press conference on Jan. 4 and a summary of his "new year message" published on Jan. 3.

He ranted that this year, he would take the lead in carrying out the U.S. plan to "unite the free nations of Southeast Asia." He said that to this end, he would visit Taiwan, "Malaysia," Thailand and the Philippines early February to discuss with his cronies there measures to counter the growing anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces in this area, the question of "uniting Southeast Asia" and other matters. He also pledged to "continue to aid Vietnam this year."

The traitor also rattled that it was one of his set policies to encourage the export of technicians and workers and actively push ahead with the "family plan and emigration."

All this shows his intention to continue with his treacherous crimes committed last year.

Pak Jung Hi's croaking about "uniting Southeast Asia" means the formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" by roping together all U.S. puppets in this area around the "ROK-Japan Axis."

As for Pak's pledge of "continued aid to Vietnam," it discloses his plan to dispatch more puppet troops to the shambles of South Vietnam. Incidently, increased troop dispatch to South Vietnam is being plotted lately by the U.S. overlords and the South Korean puppets. The Pak Jung Hi clique openly announced that they fully were "ready to dispatch 100,000 troops at a moment's notice" from their masters.

South Korean brothers in helpless and despairing state: Driven out of child labour, which is usually harsher than in elsewhere in the world, these South Korean younglings are looking forward only to the warm hands of relief from North Korea.

Koreans in Japan Against Suppression of National Education

The Japanese Government made public on Dec. 7 of last year a "uniform interpretation of the question of Koreans in Japan" after the "Japan-ROK Agreement on Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" comes into force on Jan. 17, 1966.

The Japanese Vice-minister of Education notified all the metropolitan and prefectural governors and chairmen of the educational committees of the "uniform interpretation."

In the notification, the Japanese Government, putting up a show of benevolence, stated that the children of Koreans permitted to reside in Japan permanently and other Koreans would be equally treated with Japanese at state primary and middle schools of Japan.

This is designed to assimilate the Korean children into Japanese through "compulsory education." In the notification, the Japanese Government also made it clear that it would not recognize the Korean schools for national education since they are of no positive importance for Japan.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) issued a statement on Dec. 12 of last year in this connection.

The new criminal move of the Japanese Government, the statement said, reveals its scheme to pursue more openly the antagonistic policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and infringe upon the just right of the Korean nationals to national education, their basic human right.

The Japanese Government is under obligation to guarantee by law the national education of Koreans in Japan, in view of the historical background of the Korean nationals in Japan, the victims of the colonial policy and agressive war of the Japanese imperialists.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government respect the principles of international law and the basic human rights of the Koreans in Japan, stop at once the unreasonable suppression of national education of Korean nationals in Japan and guarantee it by law.

Overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we will oppose the Japanese Government's unjust policy and defend to the end the sacred rights to democratic and national education in the mother tongue.

(Continued from page 4)

Korean enterprises and exempt foreign capital from tax for the first five years.

Besides, they set up an administrative organ specially for the introduction of foreign capital and opened even an "inquiry office for foreign investments." The amount of foreign investments expected in South Korea last year exceeded 1,000 million dollars—800 million dollars from Japan, 150 million dollars of U.S. loans and scores of millions of dollars from West Germany, Italy and from France.

With the aim of further facilitating the inflow of foreign monopoly capital into South Korea and tightening their control over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists worked overtime to bring about an economic cooperation system: already they set up an "international consortium," an "investment trust" of the United States, Japan and West Germany, and opened the so-called "Asian Development Bank."

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists were driving the Pak Jung Hi gang on in the harsh plunder of the people so that it might secure the monetary capital of South Korea keeping pace with the introduction of foreign capital, "develop" the South Korean economy and shoulder more burden of miltary expenditures.

The puppet "Government's" plunder through "taxation" surpassed the 60,000 million mark, or 10,000 million won more than the figure for 1964.

To boost the tax revenue, commodity tax was charged on twice as many kinds of articles as in 1964 and various tax laws were revised to jerk up tax rates.

The Pak Jung Hi clique also raked in 20,000 million won in the name of "savings deposits."

The Pak Jung Hi clique intensified the plunder of the South Korean peasants, too.

Despite the severe crop failure caused by drought and flood in 1965, they wrested from the peasants 800,000 suk (one suk=150 kg) of grain in the name of "farmland tax" and roughly six million suk in the name of "purchase grain," "loan-secured grain" and "exchange grain for fertilizer" and so on.

At the same time, they took great pains to strengthen the economic foundation of the comprador capitalists. When the medium and small enterprises were gasping in financial difficulties, the Pak Jung Hi gang channelled a huge amount of funds to the comprador capitalists under the excuse of "industrialization," and even stood security for them for foreign loans amounting to 15 million dollars.

Under the deceptive slogan of "promotion of export," the Pak Jung Hi outfit sold to Japan South Korean rice, laver, fish and so on at a price less than the production cost and conducted "bonded goods trade" with Japan which was aimed at the exploitation of the South Korean workers for the Japanese capitalists.

While perpetrating such harsh plunder, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique strictly restricted the outlay for national industry and people's living under the pretext of "economic stabilization"

Setting the quarterly currency ceiling at 1,500 million won, they pegged down the disbursement for the medium and small enterprises at 800 million. These appropriations, put together, made up only one per cent of their budget.

Needless tos ay, this ruthless colonial enslavement and extortion policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in 1965 drove the South Korean national economy and people's living into the worst straits.

The hardest hit were the medium and small enterprises representing the South Korean national capital.

These enterprises which had been suffering plenty from "super-retrenchment" underwent the shortage of raw material due to the "unitary flexible exchange rate," and an acute shortage of funds owing to the "rationalization of bank interest rates" and then "reeled between rise and fall" when they were left with no way to get even usury loans. Faring worst were the textile and food industries which were directly linked with the people's living and formed the backbone of the South Korean national capital.

Reports of long-time suspension or "voluntary closure" came from them without letup and even the factories in operation kept 70 to 90 per cent of their installations at a standstill.

The South Korean economy as a whole went through serious uneasiness and stagnation in 1965 owing to the shortage of foreign and home currency coupled with the curtailment of industry.

Wholesale prices zoomed by 13.9 per cent and hoarding prevailed the markets as a result of the freezing of commodity circulation and the acute shortage of daily necessaries.

The spree of "realistic regulation" also affected the finance of the puppet "Government." Due to the "realisitic regulation of the dollar-won exchange rate," the puppet "Government" had to meet thousands of millions of won of additional expenditure and its civilian debts chalked up the record high of 100,000 million won.

The banking organs felt increasing financial pressure. The commercial banks ran into debt of some 4,000 million won. In Seoul, the "dishonored cheques" swelled two-fold.

The rural economy went further downhill. The wheat, barley and rice output dropped by nearly 30 per cent last year compared with the normal crop.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are scheming to enforce from 1966 in full scale all these reactionary economic policies which they tested last year.

In 1966 the "realistic regulation of prices" is planned to be carried out, and foreign monopoly capital, Japanese capital, in particular, is to penetrate into South Korea in full force.

The U.S. imperialists are going to form a "consortium" embracing the US., Japanese West German and Italian monopoly capital with U.S. and Japanese capital as its mainstay to coordinate "loan" to South Korea. This will turn South Korea into a common colonial market of the imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi clique also intend to effect the "realistic regulation of taxes and fees" this year in order to intensify to the maximum the extortion of the workers, peasants, traders and medium and small enterprisers.

The full-scale intrusion of foreign capital and the enforcement of the "economic regulations" this year will further subject the South Korean economy to foreign capital and jerk up market prices, bringing the economic crisis to a bursting point, the South Korean press predicts.

S. Korean Society Ridden by Evil Doings

South Korean publications describe the society there as "pandemonium full of suspence and chaos," "kingdom of violence, fraudulence and corruption" and "a world where you lose your nose when you close your eyes." (Daihan Ilbo)

The 20 years' U.S. occupation accompanied by social vices has turned South Korea into a dark land in the literal sense of the word. This is entirely due to the "influx of the way of life of American underworld and the utter degradation of the noble and beautiful ethics and morals, coming down from our ancestors, caused by the onslaught of Yankee customs." (Ryungnam Ilbo)

Gangsters, reared by Yankees or backed by bosses of the puppet regime, number 50,000 in Seoul. Therefore, now in South Korea, knifing and fist fight take place even in broad-daylight.....at night, streets become gangs' world and a regime under their direct rule." (Daihan Ilbo)

Successive South Korean puppets have used those gangsters for political purposes and produced such decadent social atmosphere. Now the Pak Jung Hi outfit has knocked together terrorists and is using them as political tools.

This outfit is the terrorist chieftain and at the same time, the mastermind in irregularities and corruption. They fleece the poverty-stricken people, misappropriate public property, commit bribery and do all kinds of evils to feather their own nests.

Fortune-tellers thrive in South Korea:

Everywhere they go, travellers in South Korea meet such cunning fortune-tellers eagerly awaiting passers-by to pocket their meagre earnings.

The British Journal "Eastern World," dealing with Asian affairs, reveals that the bank deposit in Pak Jung Hi's name alone amounted to 5,000,000 dollars at least, that of his niece's husband Kim Jong Pil twice as much and the misappropriation committed by the members of the "Supreme Council" at the time of the military regime was thought to be considerable, too.

The South Korean people say that now South Korea is in the prime of illegality and corruption under the Pak Jung Hi regime.

The rotten politics of the Pak Jung Hi clique has become a hotbed for social chaos in South Korea.

From the first day of their coming to power, the Pak Jung Hi hordes have germinated more formidable evils than old ones under the name of the "clean sweep of corruption and old evils."

Criminal cases are on a sharp increase. Their number grew from 473,522 in 1961 to over 858,000 in 1964. Most crimes are murder, robbery and other violent crimes.

A reporter of South Korean daily Daihan Ilbo described the South Korean society as a lawless land where passers-by are stabbed to death, automobiles taken away and school children lose their lives due to random firing.

Such social evils can never be eliminated unless the Pak Jung Hi clique is overthrown and the Yankee aggressors are driven out.

What Is Humphrey's Trip to South Korea Aimed at?

U.S. imperialism had no sooner completed, under its manipulation, the so-called "exchange of documents ratifying the South Korea-Japan Treaty and Agreements," than it started cooking up a new scheme by sending one after another its notorious merchants of death into South Korea, according to reports from Seoul.

Creeping into Seoul on the night of the New Year, U.S. Vice-president H. Humphrey had a secret conversation with the Pak Jung Hi clique on "matters of common interest" between the U.S. and the "ROK."

Bigwigs in the White House are striving hard to deceive the public, describing Humphrey's trip to South Korea merely as a stopover for a "courtesy visit" on his way home from the Philippines after participating in a presidencial inauguration held last yearend in that country.

But this is a hackneyed trick the White House prime movers use whenever they try to concoct a new crime. Evidently, the real purpose of their secret talks was to strengthen their aggressive regime in South Korea and to study problems for provoking a new war.

On the day following his arrival, Humphrey talked behind closed doors with the U.S. placeman Pak Jung Hi, "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon, "Diet chairman" Li Hyo Sang, respectively, while inspecting areas along the 38-th Parallel.

In the secret talks they reportedly discussed "questions following the normalization of ROK-Japan diplomatic relations," "questions concerning the situation in South Vietnam," "matters of common interest between the U.S. and the ROK."

That the Pak Jung Hi clique acceded to all the demands of the U.S. master is natural. And the South Korean "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon bragged that South Korea was fully ready to mobilize ten more divisions to the South Vietnamese war.

In Tokyo, on the other hand, Humphrey dingdonged about the "important role" assumed by Japan in the international arena and expressed the U.S. hope for Japan's active cooperation in the Vietnamese war.

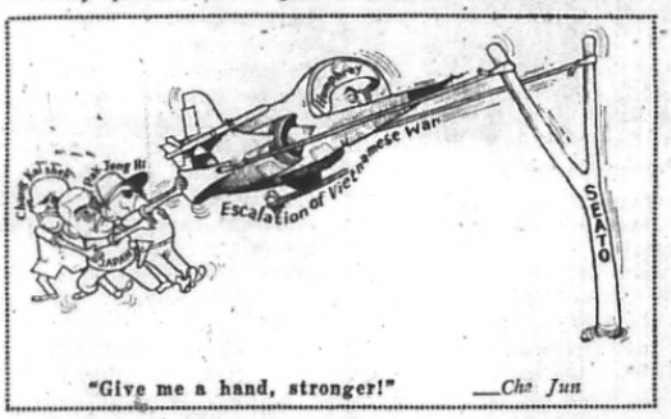
In the meantime, what is worthy of special attention is the fact that bellicose U.S. "special envoys" are shuttling between the U.S. and South Korea with greater frequency.

Earlier on Dec. 23, last year, Stuart, member of the Sectional Committee for the U.S. Senate National Defense and Space Research, visited Seoul, and, around that time, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff also stopped over in South Korea on his way for a two-week trip to the Pacific.

On Dec. 22 the U.S. ambassador to South Korea Brown, together with the South Korean "Prime Minister" discussed the "ROK-U.S.-Japan triangular relations" following a rapprochement between the "ROK" and Japan, "modernization of the ROK army equipment" etc. Further, Brown called on the South Korean "Foreign Minister" twice on Dec. 21, plotting to obtain increased support for the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam.

In view of these circumstances, there is no doubt that Humphrey's tour was aimed at going ahead with the formation of an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Ailiance" on the heel of the completion of "ROK-Japan tie-up" and extorting more military and economic support from U.S. satellites to the "stage-by-stage war escalation" in Vietnam.

Thus, the real object of U.S. imperialism is to requisiti on on a larger scale cannon fodder necessary for retrieving itself from the lurch in the Vietnamese war, by raking up its subordinates such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines etc. with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as its core, and drawing up, in the name of "collective defense," an aggressive military treaty, in order to fulfil its primary ambition of aggression on the Asian Continent.



"Give me a hand, stronger!" —Cho Jun

U.S. Imperialists, Stop Aggression Against Cambodia!

Marshall Wright, U.S. State Department spokesman, plavered on Dec. 21 last year about the U.S. "right" to invade the territory of Cambodia, saying that "the American forces in South Vietnam have been authorized to chase communist forces into Cambodia."

This is a grave challenge not only to the Cambodian people but to the entire people of Asia.

From the end of November to December, 14 U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft violated Cambodia's airspace on 32 occasions, bombing and strafing Svayrieng, Preyveng, Kandal and Takes provinces. On Dec. 22 U.S. bombers raided a populated area of Cambodia. And a few days after that some 50 armed bandits of Thailand intruded 1,500 metres into the territory of Cambodia to perpetrate outrages.

These provocations reveal the desperate efforts of the aggressors to strangulate Cambodia's independence and subjugate her people, who are forging along the road of independent development, and are associated with the fact that repeated setbacks in the Vietnam war have driven the aggressors into a tight corner.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their plan to increase military reinforcements in South Vietnam by drafting recruits on the biggest scale since the Korean War and organizing more air mobile divisions, while scheming to extend the aggressive war to Cambodia and Laos.

This is part of their criminal plan to expand the aggressive war to the whole of Indo-China. All this shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are digging their own grave.

The Korean people fully support the Dec. 25 statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia and voice militant solidarity with the Cambodian people in their just struggle for smashing the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and defending the freedom and independence of their country.

Johnson's Peace Offensive—Smoke-screen for "Escalation"

Around the New Year, Johnson, putting up a show of "goodwill," set forth a 14-point proposition for the solution of the Vietnamese question and sent his close associates such as Humphrey, Goldberg, Harriman, Bundy, Williams and Mann around various parts of the world to stir up a "peace discussions" row.

On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists are beating louder the drums of war in Indo-China, bringing cruder military pressure to bear on Cambodia, while constructing a big airdrome for B-52 bombers in Thailand where the "U.S. Military Aid Command" has been set up.

Johnson is now out to raise the war in Indo-China to a new rung in an effort to wriggle out of the present predicament in South Vietnam.

Scuttling about various countries of the world, the Johnson's "special envoys" tried to tap practical conditions for war escalation while preaching "peace."

By this hue and cry over "peaceful discussions," Johnson attempts to intoxicate the weak-nerved and wreck the unity of the world anti-imperialist forces standing behind the Vietnamese people. He tries to gain maximum time for war escalation and turn the tide a bit, if not largely.

The Vietnamese people are ready to deal a hundred-fold, thousand-fold counterblow to Johnson's war adventure and the peoples of the socialst camp and all other revolutionary peoples are determined to stand firm on the side of the Vietnamese people and foil the war expansion adventure of U.S. imperialism.

If Johnson does not want to bite the dust of greater defeat and meet his doom, he had better accept unconditionally the four-point proposition of the VDR and the five-point demand of the SVNFL and withdraw the U.S. aggressive troops from South Vietnam at once.

However, the series of desperate moves of the U.S. imperialist servitors, including Humphrey, are none other than miserable struggles in the quicksand of hopeless war in Vietnam.

The situation will never prove favorable to U.S. imperialism, and U.S. imperialism will never be able to be saved from an ignominious defeat and international isolation in Vietnam.

Japanese Militarists, Hands off Southeast Asia!

Some time ago, the Japanese Government declared that it would render an "urgent aid" of 400 million dollars every year to South Vietnam, Laos and South Korea and decided to provide 950 million dollars to South Korea and Taiwan for establishing a "Japan-South Korea-Taiwan Common Market."

Their aggressive design has become pronounced in the manufacture of the criminal "Japan-ROK Treaty" and in their undisguised cooperation with the U.S. imperialists in the Vietnam war.

The Japanese imperialists' aggression on Southeast Asia is being committed, above all, under the cover of "war indemnity."

By paying the greater part of indemnities with surplus commodities tagged with the strings of economic agreements, they are forcing the indemnities to accept Japanese surplus goods and loan and allow her investment.

As to non-recipients of indemnities, they are supplying commodities under the cloak of "free economic cooperation" or "presentation" to secure markets in these countries. They have appropriated 12,100 million yen for this.

Recently, the Japanese monopolies have been working overtime to export capital and expand the market through government credit and export contracts by Japanese yen.

Japanese militarists' expansion to Southeast Asia is not confined to the pursuit of monopoly profits.

After his Washington tour in January last year, Sato said that he viewed Southeast Asia from the "angle of security" whereas former Prime Minister regarded it as a mere market. "Security" means the occupation of other countries and the establishment of complete colonial rule over them. Ganging up with the U.S. imperialists, Sato plans to place this area under Japan's colonial domination and thereby turn it into a strategic base for realizing their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere." For this end, Sato claims that the ill-favored "security pact" should be applicable to the whole of Southeast Asia, South Vietnam included, and is manoeuvring for the dispatch of the "Self-defence Forces" abroad. And the Japanese militarists are also harping on the "politicization of aid."

On the other hand, they are becoming more zealous in ideological and cultural penetration.

They are training a large force of "Japanese youth overseas cooperation corps," and dispatching them to Southeast Asian countries. 2,140 million dollars were disbursed for this work in the second half of last year alone.

They are sending even the "Soka Gakkai" (Value-creation society,) a religious body serving as a guide in Japan's overseas expansion, to the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, etc, and expanding its organizations there.

But the Japanese militarists must be mindful that the time is not the same as 20 years ago.

The Asian people today will not tolerate the aggression of the Japanese militarists in league with the U.S. imperialists, as they do not U.S. aggression.

The Japanese militarists, together with the U.S. imperialists, must renounce their aggressive policies in Asia.

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